

# The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,924.]

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1798.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

## Theatre-Royal.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, Feb. 20. will be presented,  
A Comedy called

**THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE;**

AND

**THE DEVIL TO PAY.**

Between the Play and Farce.

Mrs KEMBLE will deliver an ADDRESS

in the Character of BRITANNIA.

The entire Receipts of this night to be given in aid of the Vol-

untary Subscription Fund for the Defence of the Country.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who have taken Boxes for the

third night of THE HEIR AT LAW, are respectfully in-

formed that it will be acted on Wednesday, Feb. 21, on which

occasion a new Musical Entertainment will be brought forward

called

**ST KILDA IN EDINBURGH;**

OR, NEWS FROM CAMPERDOWN.

By Order of the Right Hon. LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN,

On MONDAY, Feb. 26. will be presented,

A Comedy called

**THE ROAD TO RUIN.**

WITH

**THE AGREEABLE SURPRISE.**

Between the Play and Farce.

A MONOLOGUE, by Mr LEE LEWES.

Mr KEMBLE does himself the honour of informing the Nob-

ility, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public, That the new

and splendid Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations for the CASTLE

SPECTRE are getting forward with all possible dispatch—

Mr KEMBLE perceiving that the Castle Spectre, as published,

will be too long for representation, has procured a book, mark-

ed and quoted, from London, and in every respect it will be

get up at Edinburgh, he flatters himself, with equal advantages

of scenery and decoration as at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane.

**MR URBANI**

begs leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends,

and the Public, That his

**CONCERT**

is fixed for FRIDAY the 23d of FEBRUARY,

AT THE THEATRE-ROYAL.

**PLAN OF THE CONCERT.**

ACT I.

Grand Overture, PLEYEL.

Song—"There the Silver Water" Mr COOKE.

Solo Concerto on the Violoncello, Mr SCHETKY.

Italian Military Song, Mr URBANI.

Bravura Song, Mrs CORRI.

By Particular Desire, Mr URBANI.

"The Last Time I saw the Main" Mr URBANI.

The favourite Scots Duet, "Legio o' Buchan," Mr URBANI,

and Mrs CORRI.

ACT II.

Solo Concerto on the Violin, Mr COOKE.

Scots Song—"Tollie Hame" Mr URBANI.

Solo Song, Mrs CORRI.

Italian Duet, "Cachetto Furibito" Mr URBANI, and

Mrs CORRI.

Grand Overture "From Montrose Races" Mr URBANI.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be had at the Box Office,

at Mr URBANI's, Carrubber's Close, and at the Music Shops.

Pitt and Boxes 3s.—Galleries 2s.

Doors to be open at six, and to begin at seven o'clock.

**NEW POLITICAL PAMPHLETS.**

The following New Publications are received by the Mail

Coach, and may be had of W. Creech, J. Simpson, P. Hill,

A. Constance, Manners and Miller, R. Jack, and S. Cheyne:

1.—LETTER TO A COUNTY MEMBER,

On the Means of securing a SAFE and HONOURABLE

PEACE—2s. 4d.

2. REMARKS on the Conduct of OPPOSITION during the

present Parliament, by Geoffrey Mowbray, Esq. 3s.

3. THOUGHTS on a FRENCH INVASION, with reference

to the probability of its Success, and the proper Means of re-  
sisting it, by Haviland Le Meturier, Esq. Commissary General for  
the Southern District of England, 1s. 2d.

Of the above Bookellers may be had,

1. The Baviad and Meviad, by William Gifford, Esq. M. P.

4s. boards.

2. The Satires of Persius, by William Drummond, Esq. M. P.

4s. boards.

3. Reasons against National Dependence, in answer to Mr

Erskine, 3s. per mail coach.

4. Wright's Family Bible, 2 vols. 4to, 21. 2s. bound.

5. Playfair's History of Jacobinism, 2 vols. 8vo, 10s. 6d. boards.

London: Printed for John Wright, and sold by MUNDALL &

Son, Edinburgh, and J. MUNDALL, College, Glasgow.

**COUNTY OF MID LOTHIAN.**

**FIARS TO BE STRUCK.**

INTIMATION is hereby given, That the Fiar Prices of

This Day is Published,

By W. Creech, J. Fairbairn, P. Hill, Manners and Miller,

Arch. Constance, and Stewart Cheyne, in 3 vols. 4to, price

3l. 3s. in boards.

**THE STATE OF THE POOR.**

OR AN HISTORY OF

**THE LABOURING CLASSES IN ENGLAND,**

From the Conquest to the present Period.

In which are particularly considered their Domestic Economy

with respect to Diet, Dress, Fuel, and Habitation, and the

various plans which, from time to time, have been proposed

and adopted for the relief of the Poor; together with Paro-

chial Reports relative to the Administration of Workhouses,

and Houses of Industry; the State of Friendly Societies, and

other Public Institutions in several Agricultural, Commercial,

and Manufacturing Districts.

WITH A LARGE APPENDIX,

Containing a Comparative and Chronological Table of the

Prices of Labour, of Provisions, and of other Commodities;

an account of the Poor in Scotland, and many other original

Documents on subjects of National Importance.

By Sir FREDERICK MORTON EDEN, Bart.

London: Printed for B. and R. White, and sold by MUND-

DELL, and SON, Edinburgh; and J. MUNDALL, College

Glasgow.

Where also may be had,

1. Roscoe's History of Lorenzo de Medici, 4 vols. 4to, 21. 2s.

boards.

2. Noble's History of the House of Medici, 8vo. 3s. boards.

3. Wadstrom's Essays on Colonization, 4to, 11. 1s. 6d. boards.

4. Benjoin's Translation of Jonah, 4to, 10s. 6d. boards.

**COUNTRY HOUSE TO BE LET.**

To be LET furnished or unfurnished, for such term of years

as may be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday next,

A HOUSE about 24 miles westward from Edinburgh, fit

to accommodate a large family, with a Garden of two

acres, Stables, Coach-house, &c.

The occupier can be accommodated with a considerable

quantity of ground—Application may be made to Mr Brem-

ner, Merchant Street.

By his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,

GRANTED UNTO

JAMES RYMER, Surgeon, Gerrard Street, Soho, London,

Inventor and Preparer of the

**CARDIAC AND NERVOUS TINCTURE,**

The only life and eff. Dual Remedy for

Diforders of the HEAD, STOMACH, and BOWELS;

VIZ.

I.—Head-Ache, Confusion, and Giddiness.

II.—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Crudities, and

Retchings, Yellowness of the Eyes and Skin, Flatulency, Pain,

Spasms, Heartburn, Hiccups, Gripings, Cholera, and Coliciveness.

III.—For the Gout in the Stomach and Head.

IV.—For all such Affections of the Nervous System as are at-

tended with Depression of Spirits, Paralytic and Apoplectic Dis-

positions, Prostration of Strength, Limerity, Tremors, Startings,

Palpitations, and Faintings, or Fits.

V.—For bracing and strengthening the whole System, in States

of Relaxation and Debility.

VI.—As a powerful Antiseptic in Cases of Putrid Bile, and

for counteracting Infection, or preventing and curing Putrid,

Malignant and Pustulent Fevers, Sore Throat, viz. Gynanche

Maligna, &c. prevailing in Prisons, crowded filthy Places, Hos-

pitals, Ships, hot and unhealthy Climates, &c.

—This Medicine, as an immediate Restorative and Correc-

torant, is a most effectual remedy in Female Obstruc-

tions and Suppressions, and Cases of Retention at Men-

struation, also in Weakness, Mental Depression, and

regularity about the turn of years.

Sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. and in Ropet

flints at 3s. 6d., 7s. and 12s. at No. 36, Gerrard Street, Soho.

N.B.—Messrs. Dicey and Beynon, No. 10, Bow Church-yard

are appointed by Mr Rymer the sole Wholesale Venders of the

above Medicine, (as well as of the Detergent Pills, for the cure

of Dificated Liver, attended with asthma and dropsical legs; for

the discharge of Gall Stones, destruction of Worms, &c.) of

whom, and every vender of their Medicines in all the principal

towns, and of

R. SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge, Edinburgh.

There are pint bottles, at one guinea, by which there is

a considerable saving.

To Mrs SPILSBURY, Soho Square.

MADAM,

It is with great gratitude and thankfulness I announce to you,

that I have been cured of an inveterate Scurvy, by the use

of your excellent Drops; after having been afflicted 13 years,

and dispirited of ever being able to find any relief, as all the

**ANATOMY.**

MR BELL will open his COURSE OF LECTURES, at

his Anatomical Rooms, Surgeon's Square, on Tuesday

Evening at six o'clock.

George Street, No. 9—17th Feb. 1798.

**SALE OF HABERDASHERY, &c. IN EDINBURGH.**

To be sold by public auction, in one or more Lots, in the Shop

in Hunter's Square, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Mr

McGachen, on Wednesday the 21st of February next, at 10

o'clock noon.

**THE WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS** belonging to George

Sligh, merchant in Coldingham, consisting of Printed

Calicoes, Muslins, Narrow Cloths, &c.

The goods, with an inventory thereof, to be seen in the shop

on Monday and Tuesday preceding the sale.

**KEIR BLEACHFIELD NEAR STIRLING.**

In consequence of the death of Mr CHARLES STIRLING,

the Business at Keirfield, will, in future, be carried on by

N. AND J. MACVICAR,

on whom the same has now devolved; and the employers may

be assured, that the greatest attention will be paid to the finish-

ing of the goods, and that the operations will be conducted in

the most improved manner formerly practised by Mr Stirling.

N. B.—Goods will be received at the field, and by the dif-

ferent cutters, where receipts will be granted, as usual.

KEIRFIELD, Feb. 14. 1798.

**AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.**

The Union Shipping Company's Smacks,

EDINBURGH AND BERWICK,

WILLIAM COOPER, Master, and

**THE GLASGOW PACKET,**

JAMES TAYLOR, Master.

Will take in goods, the former till Thursday

evening, at five o'clock, when the will fail; and the latter till

Saturday evening, and fail on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

Union Shipping Company's Office,

LEITH, 19th February 1798.

**FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,**

With or without convey,

**THE BRIG CHANCE,**

THOMAS BISHOP, Master.

A fast sailer, and has good accommodation

for passengers, is ready to take in goods, and will sail from

Leith the 25th instant.—For freight and passage, apply to

Wm. SIBBALD and CO. Leith 12th Feb. 1798.

Trademen and Clerks will meet with the usual good en-

couragement.

The Chance is well armed, and has good accommodation for

passenger.

**FOR NEW YORK.**

The fast sailing copper-bottomed American Ship

**FANNY,**

DANIEL H. BRAINS, Master.

Now at Greenock, will be ready to take on

board goods by the 5th of February, and will be

clear to sail by the 20th.—For freight or passage, please ap-

ply to R. Allan, Esq. Edinburgh, George Buchanan, young, at

Glasgow, or to John Buchanan, merchant, Greenock.

**FIRST SPRING SHIP FOR CANADA.**

The fine 1st sailing ship,

**FANNY,**

JOHN McKIE, Master.

Is now ready to receive on board goods at Green-

ock, and will be clear to sail by the 25th March.

This vessel will be armed, has remarkable good accommoda-

tion for passengers, and is well equipped with the

navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Applications for freight or passage to be addressed to Mr

Allan, Sun Fire Office, Edinburgh—or Adam and Mathie,

Greenock, who have for sale, Beef and Pork, Pearl Ashes, Flax

Seed, Staves, Port Wine in pipes, and Jamaica and Leeward

Island Rum in bond.

(1798.)

**PREMIUMS.**

On a Plan different from that followed for several years past—

with a view to the more general encouragement of the culture

of FLAX and HEMP.

**TRUSTEES' OFFICE, EDINBURGH, Feb. 1. 1798.**

THE COMMISSIONERS and TRUSTEES for Fisheries, Manu-

factures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby offer

the undermentioned PREMIUMS for promoting the cultivation of

FLAX and HEMP, and the SAVING OF SEED, for the year 1798,

viz.

To be distributed in general throughout Scotland, equally, ac-

cording to the claims that shall be made, in terms of the follow-

ing regulations, a sum not to exceed

**ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY**

**POUNDS STERLING.**

**THE RATE OF PREMIUM NOT TO EXCEED NINE**

**PENCE PER STONE.**

And to be paid for every Stone Avoirdupois weight, clean

stretched, and fit for the heckle; but to be allowed to the extent

of TWENTY STONES only for each acre, and no claim to be

admitted from any person sowing less than TWO ACRES.

**SEED.**

To be distributed in general throughout Scotland, equally, ac-

cording to the claims that shall be made, agreeable to the former

regulations, a sum not to exceed

**THREE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING.**

**THE RATE OF PREMIUM NOT**



WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 6. 1793.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—William Steward, late Lieutenant in the regiment to be Paymaster.

3d Ditto—James Leech, late Lieutenant in the regiment, to be Paymaster.

4th Regiment of Dragoons—George Anderson, late Lieutenant in the regiment, to be Paymaster.

6th Ditto—Lieutenant John Dearden, to be Captain by purchase, vice Brown, appointed Paymaster. Cornet Edward Kerrison, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dearden.

Spence, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Kerrison. William Buckler Ashley, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Finch, who retires.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet John Hunt, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Keppel, appointed Paymaster.

16th Ditto—Nathaniel Collyer, to be Paymaster.

25th Ditto—James Grant, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Smith promoted.

29th Ditto—Hill Darley, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Ferguson, promoted. John Sloane, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bennison, who retires.

8th Regiment of Foot—George Ridge, to be Paymaster.

Affiliate Surgeon William Morland, from the 40th foot, to be Affiliate Surgeon, vice Loan, who resigns.

10th Ditto—Lieutenant Colin James Milnes, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Dent, who retires.

14th Ditto—Lieutenant Philip Antoni, from the Corsican regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, who retires on the half-pay of the Corsican regiment.

21st Ditto—Second Lieutenant James Mackenzie, to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mettam, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Robert Duncan, to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pringle, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James Clegg, to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hastings, promoted.

Alexander Spiers Crawford, to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Quin, promoted.

23d Ditto—Lieutenant Francisco Rivarola, from the late Corsican regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Carmichael, who retires on the half-pay of the Corsican regiment.

John McKinnon, late Major of the 63d foot, to be Paymaster.

32d Ditto—Lord Frederick Bentinck, to be Ensign, vice Sullivan, promoted.

33d Ditto—Alexander Gray, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Poole, who retires.

34th Ditto—Barton Lodge, late Captain in the 87th foot, to be Paymaster.

35th Ditto—Richard Nichols, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maufel, promoted.

36th Ditto—Captain-Lieutenant John Drigue Morgan, to be Captain of a company, vice Allen, deceased.

Brevet Captain Alexander Mackenzie, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Morgan.

Ensign Robert H. Sale, to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie.

Hay Macdonald, to be Ensign, vice Sale.

Ensign Wright Swain, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barton, who retires.

46th Ditto—Lieutenant Colonel James Grant, from the 3d West India, regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Bell, whose services in the 46th regiment his Majesty has been pleased to dispense with.

49th Ditto—Ensign John B. Glegg, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blamire, promoted.

50th Ditto—Ensign Henry Phelps, from the 66th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase.

51st Ditto—Ensign the Marquis of Tullibardine, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Croft, promoted in the 17th foot.

52d Ditto—Ensign Thomas Torrens, to be Lieutenant, vice Fawcett, deceased.

Nicholas Alexander Mein, to be Ensign, vice Torrens.

Lieutenant John McComb, to be Adjutant, without purchase, vice Moore, who resigns.

56th Ditto—Ensign Louis Boret, from the late Corsican regiment, to be Ensign, vice Bouchier, who retires on the half pay of the Corsican regiment.

60th Ditto—Affiliate Surgeon George Blyth, from the 16th light dragoons, to be Affiliate Surgeon.

61d Ditto—Philip Neill, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Watkins, who retires.

65th Ditto—Ensign Stephen Aveling, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Aitkenhead, who retires.

James Harrison Baker, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Foley, promoted in the 68th foot.

72d Ditto—William Burnet McMillan to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dugald Campbell, promoted in the 36th foot.

Frederick Clarke to be Ensign, vice Grant, who resigns.

Surgeon Colin Anderson, from the 77th foot, to be Surgeon, vice Campbell, who resigns.

74th Ditto—Ensign John Dugald Gilchrist to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Poynts, promoted in the Loyal Kelfo regiment.

Samuel Engel to be Ensign, vice Gilchrist.

75th Ditto—Ensign Robert Mather, from the 80th foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brownrigg, promoted in the 37th foot.

77th Ditto—Surgeon's Mate William Grieve to be Surgeon, vice Anderson, appointed to the 73d foot.

78th Ditto—Ensign James Anderson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cormack, promoted in the 44th foot.

80th Ditto—Captain-Lieutenant Robert Smith to be Captain of a company, vice Fortier, deceased.

Lieutenant John Edwards to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Smith.

Francis Howard Wilkinson to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mather, promoted in the 75th foot.

James Morisset to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Blashfield, promoted.

81st Ditto—Ensign William Philpot, from the late Corsican regiment, to be Ensign, vice Saunders, who retires on the half-pay of the Corsican regiment.

84th Ditto—William Wetherston to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edgar, who retires.

3d West India Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Stuar, from the late 96th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Grant, appointed to the 46th foot.

BRIGADES.

Colonel the Hon. Thomas Maitland, of the 64th foot, to be Brigadier-General in the West Indies only.

To be Colonels in the Army—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Richmond Gale, of the late 40th light dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Tipping, of the late 80th foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Ward, of the late horse grenadier guards.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army—Major Horace Chubb, of the late horse grenadier guards.

To be Major in the Army—Captain Samuel Venables Hinde, of the 25th foot.

Pertshire Fencible Cavalry.

W. Withers to be Cornet, vice Ramfay, promoted.

Sutherland Fencible Infantry.

Donald Macdonald to be Ensign, vice Mackenzie.

Royal Nova Scotia Regiment.

Captain Geo. Thelinger to be Major, vice Monk, who resigns.

Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Light Dragoons.

Captain Charles Maitland to be Major Commandant.

Cornet William Rae to be Captain, vice Maitland.

Sergeant James Skene to be Cornet, vice Rae.

Jonas Asplin, MD. to be Surgeon.

Muskeburgh Volunteers.

Archibald Cochran to be Lieutenant, vice Watt, who resigns.

John Handyside to be Ensign, vice Cochran.

John Cree to be Adjutant.

Robert Moir to be Quarter Master.

## MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant—Haggarty, of the 81st regiment of foot, who was superceded in the Gazette of the 30th of December last, is reinstated in his rank.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS,

FEBRUARY 15.

The House met, and received such bills as were ready from the Commons, which were forwarded thro' the regular stages; after which they adjourned till to-morrow.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 15.

The report of the Committee to whom it was referred to consider of the grant to Lord St Vincent and Lord Duncan was brought up, and the resolutions therein contained were read twice, and bills ordered accordingly.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Supplementary Militia Bill being read,

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR said, that before the bill be read he would put a question to Ministers, to which he hoped for a satisfactory answer.—The preamble of the bill set out with stating, "That whereas it is expedient to call out half the Supplementary Militia."—When the bill was first brought in he was not in the House, and therefore could not, as he would have done had he been so, make an objection to it on the score of the preamble running in that way without sufficient grounds for it being laid before the House, and he thought that the words should rather be "it may be" than "it is."—From the aspect of public affairs, he conceived that not merely half but all the Supplementary Militia ought to be called out. It was known that the enemy were making great preparations; and it was incumbent on us to make equal preparations to resist them.

Mr DUNDAS said, that he did not view the words of the preamble in the way they were considered by the Honourable Baronet—he had, however, no objection to the words being changed from "it is" to "it may be"—at the same time he reminded the Honourable Baronet that it was not necessary to provide in this bill for calling out the whole supplementary militia, as a power was vested in the Crown for that purpose by the former act.

The bill was then read a third time with the amendment suggested by Sir John Sinclair, and passed.

Colonel WALPOLE desired to be informed whether since he had last mentioned the business, any step had been taken respecting the Maroons, who had been sent from Jamaica to Nova Scotia?

Mr DUNDAS said, since the Honourable Gentleman had mentioned the Maroons, he had looked over the papers respecting them, and would save the Honourable Gentleman the trouble of making a motion on that head, by laying before the House extracts of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Governor Wentworth on the occasion, and he concluded by moving to that effect.

Colonel WALPOLE said, he had no objection to the correspondence of Governor Wentworth being laid upon the table, and he had a great respect for the Governor's opinion; but it happened that the Maroons themselves, who were much better judges of their own condition, were of a very different opinion from the Governor on that subject; and they declared that their sufferings were intolerable, that they could not bear the extreme cold of Nova Scotia; that their wives and children were still less able to bear it, and they begged that they might be removed, or else, if they were placed there merely for the purpose of punishment, that they might be hanged at once, and their wives and children be sent to a warmer climate. The Colonel concluded by moving, that a paper, intitled, "The petition of the Maroons," and dated the 12th of August, 1797, be laid before the House.

Mr DUNDAS said, that petition would be found among the papers which had been already moved to be laid upon the table.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, that the Committee of Finance, which had been appointed for next Monday, be postponed to Wednesday, which was agreed to.

Mr THOMSON said, that an honourable friend of his (Mr Manning) had given notice of a motion this week, for a list of the subscribers to the voluntary contribution at the Bank: In the absence of that gentleman, and by his desire, he postponed the motion to next week, in consequence of the contributions flowing in fast, and his wishing to give more time to gentlemen.—Adjourned.

## London.

FEBRUARY 16.

## VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Voluntary contributions not yet noticed.

Wm. Young, Esq.	L. 1000	Lord Winchelsea,	L. 1500
Lord Hardwick,	1000	Bishop of Winchester,	1000
Lord Middleton,	1000	Provost and Fellows of	
Lord Heathfield,	1000	Eton College,	800
Duke of Somerset,	2000	Lord Braybrooke,	2000
Hon. C. Townshend,	1000	Lord Sandwich,	1000
Charles Ellis, Esq.	1000	Lord Breadalbane,	2000
Lord Warwick,	1000	Hon. J. Trevor,	1000
Lord Egremont,	5000	Lord Fauconberg,	1200
C. Long, Esq.	1000	W. Wilberforce, Esq.	500
W. Mecke, Esq.	300	J. Smyth, of Heath,	1000
Lord Huntingfield,	2000	Lord Gower Sutherland,	1000
Rev. W. Long,	300	The Attorney General,	1000
Trevor, Esq.	300	The Solicitor General,	1000

Wednesday, the subscription at the Bank only amounted to near 30,000l. actually paid in cash and notes, besides many others to be paid by instalments.

The subscription at the 'Change something exceeded 3000l.

Wednesday, the Lady Mayore's subscription amounted to 600l. Her Ladyship set it on foot by her own individual subscription of 200l.

The Merchant Tailor's Company subscribed 1000l.

Admiral Rowley also subscribed 1000l.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the first regiment of Tower Hamlet militia, subscribed the sum of one hundred pounds.

The Commissioners of the Lottery, 400 guineas.

The city subscription at the Exchange, yesterday, amounted to 91,248l. 2s. 4d. and that at the Bank received an addition of 17,000l. in notes and cash.

General Gordon, Colonel of the 71st regiment, has sent 500l. to the Bank, as his voluntary contribution.

His Majesty's footmen have paid into the office of David Parker, Esq. Clerk of the Stables, the sum of 60l. towards the voluntary contribution.

We understand that a complete list of all the voluntary contributions for the defence of the country, will be published with the subscribers' names, and with a reference to the places where the different subscriptions have been made.

Wednesday, the presentations were, Sir D. Carnegie, on his arrival from Scotland, by Lord Cathcart, and the Hon. Capt. Murray, of the second regiment of Life Guards, by Lord Cathcart.

The Queen and Princess Elizabeth, rather unexpectedly, dined yesterday at St James's before the Drawing-room.

At the close of the levee, a Chapter of the most Honourable Order of the Bath was held, to invest Admiral Colpoys with the red ribbon worn by the late Sir William Gordon. The procession passed from the King's levee room to the great Council Chamber; the follow-

ing Knights Companions in the habit of their Order, attending according to their seniority:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Grand Master.  
Lord Lavington, Sir George Yonge,  
Sir William Howe, Lord Bripport,  
Sir William Fawcett.

The Rev. Dr Horsley, Bishop of Rochester, Dean of the Order; and

Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Red Rod.

The Admiral being introduced between the senior and junior Knights, knelt down, and received the honour of knighthood by the title of Sir John Colpoys. The Sovereign then put the ribbon over his shoulder. The order of the Chapter being read by the Dean, and the new Knight having had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand, the ceremony concluded.

The Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam was sworn in Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of the Duke of Norfolk. His Majesty also conferred on the Noble Earl the Coloncy of the first battalion of the Yorkshire militia, vacated by the above resignation.

Yesterday the Duke of Norfolk, who was not at the levee on Wednesday, was at Court, and staid almost the whole time of the Drawing-room.

On Tuesday there was a meeting at Mr. Pitt's of several gentlemen connected with the shipping and mercantile interest, at which Lord Spencer and Mr Nepean were present. Their object was to consider of a propriety of a small tax on all shipping failing under convoy which is to be paid in proportion to the value of the ship and freight.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House.

The Court voted the sum of 200 guineas to the fund for the support of the widows and orphans of the seamen who fell in the victory obtained by Earl St Vincent over the Spaniards.

Eleven hundred thousand pounds stock, in the name of the Lords Regents of Hanover, is in the three per cent. consols.

The Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, arrived on Wednesday morning in town, and immediately went to Burlington-house: His Lordship's visit to London is said to be of an urgent nature: he could not have quitted his Court of Chancery, with his Parliamentary duty, at such a crisis, on slight grounds.

It is said a change of system has been adopted in Ireland. This change we understand originated in the opinion given by General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who has been making the tour of Ireland, and inspecting the military posts. Conciliatory measures are now to be adopted, and we hope that this lenient disposition of Government will have its effect in quieting the minds of the people of that country, and in restoring tranquillity. We understand that Lord Camden adopts the sentiments of General Abercrombie, in opposition to those of the Lord Chancellor Clare, who is reported to be come over to England to represent the danger of a change of system.

It was last night reported, that Government had it in contemplation to send Lord Fitzwilliam again to Ireland, with full and unequivocal powers to make such concessions to the oppressed people of that country as he should deem meet for its preservation, and the restoration of tranquillity.—Of this, however, we cannot speak with confidence.

The erection of signal-masts is completed all along the coast of Kent and Sussex.

The trial of Justice Addington for an assault upon Mr Ferguson, at the meeting of the Corresponding Society at Pancras, is fixed for Monday next. Mr Ferguson, who is at the bar, conducts the prosecution alone; and it is defended by the Attorney General.

Four Hamburg mails remain due.

## EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a General Court was held at the India House, at the requisition of eleven Proprietors, for the purpose of considering the propriety of a subscription to the books now opened for receiving contributions for the defence of the country; the letter having been read.

The following motion of Mr Alderman Lushington being seconded by Mr Henchman, was carried unanimously, viz.

Resolved, That this Court, anxious to give a new proof, in addition to the many instances already on record during this war, of their generous loyalty to the constitution and government, by subscribing to the voluntary contribution for the defence of the country, lament their being prevented from giving effect to such a measure by the restrictions of an act of Parliament, and that they would most cheerfully have subscribed upon any principle bearing on the general funds of the Company, in which, undoubtedly, they have the first and most important stake.

## PORTUGAL.

We understand from the most respectable authority, that Government received advices from Lisbon, on Tuesday last, stating, that the Court of Portugal had at length concluded a treaty of peace with the French Republic. This news is confirmed to us by letters brought over from Paris in the last packet, and which add, that the terms granted by the Directory are generous and liberal. We are not disposed to doubt the fact, because in more than one instance the first terms granted to a suppliant enemy have done honour to the French name; but is there a single instance, of late, where they have not seized on some pretext to go beyond the preliminary treaty, and to new-model the Government of which they became the friend?

## SWITZERLAND.

One of the passengers by the vessel which brought over our last French journals, a native of Switzerland, but settled in business at Hamburg, and who is known to be a man of great respectability by many persons in London, states that the revolution with which Switzerland has been so long threatened, is at length effected. The following are the details which we are at present enabled to give:—

General Menard, on his entrance into the Pays de Vaud, signified to those who were at the head of the insurrection, that he was without means to provide for the subsistence of his troops, and that unless he was speedily supplied with them, he could not answer for the conduct of his soldiers. The sum of 800,000 livres was immediately raised, which proved sufficient for the momentary wants of the army.

The inhabitants of the Cantons, alarmed at the march of the French troops, and desirous to prevent the effusion of blood, entered into a treaty with the French General, the result of which was the destruction of the An-

cient Confederacy, and a proclamation was published announcing the formation of the Helvetic Republic, on an indivisible, which is to be divided into 40 Cantons or Districts, under the direction of one general Council or Directory, to hold its sittings at Solcure or Lucerne. It is not yet ascertained which of these places is to be the capital of the new Republic.

The French have made a provisional requisition, which has been complied with, of eight millions of livres. The acquiescence of Switzerland in this contribution affords an explanation of the last sentence in the message of the Directory, expressed in the following terms: "Since the last dispatches, we are assured that events have taken place which will render it unnecessary to proceed to hostilities."

This Revolution, which has been effected by the influence of France, must consequently be founded upon the basis of democracy.

Other accounts from Paris, by the same vessel, state, that there had been an oblique and bloody fray in Switzerland, but the particulars are not mentioned, only that the Swiss, in rallying against the French, had become the victims of their own patriotism, and that several dreadful massacres had taken place in the canton of Berne. The French were every where triumphant over that once free and happy people.

## PLYMOUTH, Feb. 14.

This morning, arrived in the Sound, his Majesty's ship Amelia, of 44 guns, Hon. Captain Herbert, from a cruise, and brought in with her the French brig Citivateur, of and from L'Orient, laden with wine, brandy, and sundry merchandise, and saddles for dragoons, bound to Brest, which she captured last Thursday evening, close in with the entrance of that harbour.—The vessel together with the Olive Branch, which arrived last Sunday, are the only captures the Amelia made during her cruise: She fell in with a large fleet from Bordeaux to Brest, laden with wine, brandy, and provisions, and it is said would have captured the greater part of them, as Captain Herbert was in possession of their private signals, had it not been for a very serious mutiny then existing on board among the crew, which, it is very currently reported, was the only impediment to their taking or destroying the whole fleet; a matter of much importance to the French, as in all probability their cargoes are intended for the equipment of their fleet now fitting at Brest—the report states, that the mutineers meant to murder all the officers, and to carry the ship into a French port, but that the discovery was providentially made a few minutes previous to the time of its being carried into execution. A number of the ringleaders are now in confinement on board the ship, and are to be tried by a Court Martial. The Amelia has been cruising off Brest, and has frequently anchored so close to the harbour, as to observe the movements of the French: It appears that a fleet of upwards of 200 sail are now equipping in that port, supposed for the threatened expedition against this country, among them could be distinguished a number of line of battle ships—the Amelia chased one of the French convoy close under the guns of a battery, and forced her ashore on the rocks, notwithstanding the brisk fire that was kept up on her—she parted with the fleet under the command of Admiral Thompson two days since all well.

This day at noon, arrived in Catwater, a very fine French ship privateer, called the Jason, pierced for 16 guns, but only 12 mounted, with 107 men; captured the 8th infant by his Majesty's ship Anson, of 44 guns, Captain Durham: She sailed from Nantz two days before, and had not taken any thing: during her last cruise she captured four English vessels, one of them a West Indiaman.

## LLOYD'S LIST, February 16.

THE Mars privateer, of 20 guns and 220 men, is taken by the Dryade frigate, and arrived at Cork.

The Mermaid, Stephens, under repairs at Weymouth, is sunk in the harbour.

The William and Thomas, Nutty, from Clyde to Savannah, is taken and carried into Guadeloupe.

The Johanna, McKellar, from Liverpool to Antigua, is taken and carried into Guadeloupe.

The Denton, Chapman, from Bristol to Oporto, is taken by a Spanish privateer. The Captain is wounded.

The Endeavour, Williams, from Southampton to Tenby, is taken by a privateer, and carried into St Maloes.

The Alexander, Pawfon, from Lancaster to Martinico, is taken by a privateer, and carried into Guadeloupe.

The Ceres, —, of Norfolk, bound to Lisbon, foundered at sea. Crew saved.

The Betsey, Shipping, from Leith to New York, is put into Norfolk in great distress.

The Iliquo, —, from Oporto to Dublin, is captured, and carried into Rochelle.

The Favourite Nancy, M'Maister, from Jamaica to London, is put into Fayal in distress.

The Simon and Mary, Christmas, from St Michael's to London, is taken near Cape Finistere, and carried to St Andrew's in Spain.

## WINDS AT SEAS.

Feb. 13. W. S. W.—14. S. W.—15. W. S. W.—blows hard.

## STOCKS.

BANK STOCK 121½	5 per cent. Ann.	70½
3 per cent. con. 49½	Long Ann.	14
4 per cent. 60½	Short.	14

This day (Feb. 16.) at twelve o'clock.

3 per cent. red. 49½ 50—3 per cent. con. 49½

## JUST ARRIVED



# Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—FEBRUARY 19.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON.]

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 16.

The Duke of BEDFORD gave notice, that on Monday next, he would move, that the House be summoned previous to a motion he intended to make.

Road the bills on the table and adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 16.

Mr HOUSHOUSE presented a petition from the clock and watch makers of Carlisle, against the act imposing a duty upon these articles. Referred to the same Committee as the former petitions.

Mr ROSE brought in two bills for granting to Lord St. VINCENTS and Lord DUNCAN annuities of 2000l. each. They were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr ROSE brought in another bill for preventing the fraudulent importation of glass. It was also read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

On the motion of Mr ROSE, the act for imposing a duty on articles manufactured of silver and gold was read. He then gave notice, that it was his intention to move, that the duty should be repealed in so far as it falls upon clocks and watches. He therefore moved, that on Monday next, the House should resolve into a Committee, to take this act into consideration.—Ordered.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, and voted 10,587l. 17s. 10d. for completing certain ordnance works.—Adjourned.

Died the 14th inst. Mr ALEXANDER HENDERSON, merchant in Leith.

Died at Montrose, on the 12th inst. JAMES COUTTS, Esq. late of Halgreen.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen were among the company present at the entertainment, given by the Magistrates, to Lord Viscount DUNCAN on Friday.

The Duke of Buccleugh Lord President,  
Earl of Moray, Lord Chief Baron,  
Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Justice Clerk,  
Lord Montague, Lord Advocate.

The officers of the North British Staff, &c. &c. Lord DUNCAN was dressed in his full Admiral's uniform, and wore the star and ribbon of the Russian order of St. Alexander Newsky, and from his neck hung a gold medal, presented to him by his Majesty on account of his victory over the Dutch fleet.

When the procession came to the North Bridge, it was joined by two of Mr PINCOCK's servants, who now exhibit a collection of living animals.—They were dressed in the habit of his Majesty's *Bef Eaters*, and had a very novel and curious appearance.

Orders have been issued for seizing all Dutch fishing boats, & the fishermen, being well acquainted with our coast, would probably, in the intended invasion, be of service to the enemy as pilots.

It is with the utmost concern we have to state, that a great part of the French Convoy, which we mentioned in our last, the *Amelia* frigate have fallen in with, captured, and are now being taken to the coast of Africa.

Ships for the Baltic are now fitting out at Newcastle, and expect to sail in the course of a few days. It is not yet known whether a convoy may be expected.

The fairs of the county of Mid-Lothian are to be struck on the 6th March next.—See Advertisement.

## THE COURT OF SESSION, AS COMMISSIONERS OF TEINDS.

The Lords of Session, in their capacity of Commissioners for Teinds, have lately decided a question of very general importance, both to the landed interest and the clergy of this country. In a variety of processes of augmentation and locality of stipends before the Court, the two following questions had occurred: *First*, Where rents, at the time of decreets of valuation, have been paid in money, and of course where the teinds were properly valued in money, is it competent for the Court to local a virtual stipend upon such teinds? And, *Secondly*, Where the rents at the time of the valuation were payable in grain, but where the teinds have been nevertheless valued in money, was it competent in that case for the Court to local upon such teinds in grain.

In the process of augmentation of Lamington, and in that of the locality of Skene, the Court, with a view of settling these points, having ordered full memorials, and afterwards considered the question upon petition and answers, on the first of them, (and which occurred in Lamington) found that virtual stipend may be allocated upon heritors, whose teinds are valued in money, the value of the virtual being in the present, or any similar case, computed at a medium of the fair prices of the county, which have been struck for the last seven years preceding the interlocutor of augmentation, with this explanation, that as the flock cannot be detached upon, it shall be optional to any heritor, instead of delivering and paying the quantity of virtual and money stipend thus laid upon him at any time, to give up and pay in all time thereafter to the minister, the whole of his valued teind, according as the same shall have been ascertained by his decret of valuation.

In the other case of Skene, in which the second point occurred, a summons of reduction had been raised at the instance of the minister, for setting aside the decret of valuation, as having been obtained disconform to the mode in which the rents were paid at the time of it. In that case the Court pronounced an interlocutor in the same terms with the above in the augmentation of Lamington, with this addition, that before deciding in the reduction now mentioned, both parties were ordained to give in memorials upon the reasons of reduction.

Counsel for the heritors, the Hon. Henry Erskine, Mr Charles Hay, and Mr Adam Gillies.—Agents, Messrs. George Robinson, and Robert Ainslie, writers to the signet.

Counsel for the clergymen, Mr William Robertson, Procurator for the Church, and Mr William Tait.—Agent, Mr William Murray.

A meeting of the County of Edinburgh was held on Saturday—Mr Sheriff CLERK in the Chair.

A motion was made by A. FRASER TYTLER, Esq. of Woodhouselee, for a meeting of the County on a future day, for the purpose of promoting the voluntary subscription now going on for defence of the State.—It was unanimously agreed to.

Mr TYTLER introduced this motion, by a very elegant and apposite speech.

TWO PENNIES IN THE PINT.

Upon former occasions we have mentioned, that it was in agitation, to take off the duty of two pennies in the pint on ale and beer, leviable within the city of Edinburgh. In lieu of that, it was proposed to substitute a duty on teas and spirits consumed in the city.—This however, was opposed by the grocers and spirit dealers as a tax, partial, oppressive, and not likely to be effectual.—Committees from the parties concerned were appointed to consider the matter, and on Saturday, a report was given in to the county meeting. It seemed to be the unanimous sentiment of all the gentlemen, that the duty of two pennies in the pint, on ale and beer, should be taken off, and that a tax on spirits should be substituted in its place. It was however, a matter of some difficulty to determine, in what shape this should be levied, whether it ought to be entirely local and exigible by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, or general on the distilleries in Scotland, and leviable by Government, in which latter case, the Government to allow a certain sum to be payable to those burghs, who at present hold a power of levying the two pennies in the pint.

Much reasoning took place, in which all seemed to acquiesce that every encouragement ought to be held out for the using of brewed liquors in preference to liquors distilled, as tending to preserve the health and morals of the people.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Resolved, *1mo*, That it is wise and expedient to encourage the consumption of brewed liquors in preference to spirituous liquors, it being found that the immoderate use of spirits has had very pernicious effects on the health, the morals, and the industry of the people.

*2do*, That the local duty of two pennies on the pint of beer and ale, payable to the City of Edinburgh, over and above the King's duties, has the effect of lessening the consumption, and spoiling the quality of those liquors.

*3do*, That the County are satisfied that the City of Edinburgh labours under a debt of 72,000l. and certain annual salaries to Professors and Ministers, which will require a fund producing at least 4000l. per annum; and they are of opinion, and humbly submit to the wisdom of Parliament, that it would be an expedient and proper measure to take away the whole local imposts on beer and ale in Scotland, which in all amount to a sum under 9000l. per annum.

And, as Government will derive great increase of revenue on the ale, beer, and malt, that the towns having grants at present should be allowed out of the public revenues collected by the Excise annual sums equal to the average amount of their respective grants.

This measure, they are convinced will increase the public revenue,

*1st*, By encouraging the consumption of brewed liquors, from their being better in quality, and lower in price.

*2dly*, By higher duties being paid to Government, the brewer being enabled to sell the old Scots liquor, called *twopenny* at nearly the same rate as he at present sells small beer.

*3dly*, By taking off the impost, there will be less inducement to commit frauds against the revenue.

And, *lastly*, They are persuaded it will have a most happy effect on the morals of the people.

The meeting therefore requests the Members for the county to support this measure in Parliament.

The meeting thereafter appointed a Committee for the purpose of procuring information respecting the state of the distillery and brewery in Scotland, and communicating on that subject with the Lords of the Treasury.

It is said Mr PITT has expressed his intention of moving on an early day, for a Committee of the House of Commons being appointed, to examine minutely into the state of the distilleries in Scotland, in order that stable and adequate regulations may be enacted by the new bill.

Extract of a letter from a passenger in the fleet under the convoy of the *Solebay* frigate, from Cork to the West Indies, dated at Sea, off Madeira, 25th Jan. 1798.

"THE MAGNANIME and DRYAD being about to leave us, I take the opportunity of the former, to acquaint you of our having got thus far on our voyage without having met with any thing remarkable, unless the very quick run which we have had to the southward since we left Cork, may be reckoned so. In the latitudes of 45, and 44, deg. we had a very heavy gale of wind, which separated part of our convoy. We are now between 30 and 40 sail fewer, than when we set out, but part of them were bound to Lisbon; we can still count 85 to 86 sail. We have had very fine weather for the last few days, and from the care and attention of our Commodore, I have no doubt of our keeping altogether for the rest of our voyage, which there is every prospect of being short. I subjoin a note of the names of the Clyde vessels which we have seen since the gale, as well as the names of those who we suspect parted with us at that time. Yesterday we saw the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo; and fair weather continuing, we are fast getting into the warm latitudes."

Clyde vessels with the fleet, on the 25th January, in lat. 32, long. 18.

Fame, Nassau, Pallas, Herberths, Frederick, Peggy—Boyd, Canada, Hope, Margarets, Eglinton, Fingal, Countess of Crawford, Clyde, Lucy, Robert, Neptune, Nancy, Scipio, Elizabeth, Lucretia, St George Packet, Hero—Fleck, Isabella, Commerce—Ritchie, Commerce—Black, Commerce—Hall, Hero—Wood, Boyd, Samuel; the two last doubtful. Total twenty nine vessels.

Clyde vessels supposed to have parted in a gale on the 16th and 17th Jan. in lat. 44 and 45.

Peggy—Hannah, George—Colquhoun, Jane—Farric.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the poor woman who was so much hurt on Friday last, by the horse which ran off, is in a fair way of recovery: As also the other people who suffered.—The servant who rode the horse, is at present in jail; and his master, from a marked disapprobation of his conduct, refuses to bail him.—He was in a state of intoxication at the time.

A labouring man at Bolton, Lancashire, on Tuesday last, put an end to his existence by hanging himself. This poor man has had twenty-six children, by one wife, who is living; and it is remarkable that sixteen of his sons are now in his Majesty's service.

IRVINE, Feb. 10.

This morning a brig belonging to Dartmouth, bound from Greenock to Cork with herrings, finding herself embayed in this bay (wind at N. W.) run for this bar, but took the ground on the south side of it. A boat went immediately from the shore, and brought away the master and the supercargo, but unfortunately, in her way to the shore, the filled with a sea, and went down, when the master and supercargo, and a seaman belonging to the place, were drowned. The rest were saved by keeping hold of the boat till she was dragged to the shore, being only in about 6 feet water. The vessel will be got off in easy water.

## VERSES.

The VOLUNTEERS' Reception of Admiral DUNCAN, 16th Feb. 1798—being a Snowy Morning.

THIS day's emblematic, and shews what was done,  
When bravely contended the fleets,  
For bright on our arms shines the glorious Sun,  
And DUNCAN with WINTER still meets.

To please the bold Warrior, tell him still more,  
My simile shall not deceive him,  
That soon as the toils of the day are got o'er,  
Kind FORTUNE is proud to receive him.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

## ACROSTIC.

I LEAVE ALBION'S cliffs—refuse the honour'd post,  
O N CAMPERDOWN, and watch proud GALLIA's coast;  
R etain your Honour on the briny main,  
D elroy their Rafts, and shew their boats are vain;  
D e WINTER drub'd, great BONAAPARTE engage,  
U nconquer'd yet, he'll know a BRITON's rage;  
N ow thunder forth your mighty cannon balls,  
C onvince the Foe there's strength in ALBION's Walls;  
A nd if the ALMOHATH favours with his nod,  
N ow but a man, you're then a Demi-God.

## JUVENIS.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Feb. 17, Good Intent, Rattray, from Anstruther, goods.  
Peggy, Milne, from Peterhead, do.  
Eliza, Milne, from Dundee, grain.  
Nicholas, Garsden, from Aberdeen, goods.  
Nancy, Grinley, from London, do.  
Isabella and Peggy, Lauranceman, from Dundee, grain.  
Elizabeth, Hogg, from Montrose, do.  
Neptune, Manion, from Thurso, herrings.  
Ceres, McIntosh, from London, goods.  
Peggy, Cormick, from Peterhead, grain.  
19, Britannia, Gordon, from London, goods.  
Farm, Johnstone, from Isle of Gals, kelp.  
Isabella, Scotland, from Perth, malt.  
Lady Charlotte, Budge, from Liverpool, salt and slaves.  
Two sloops with coals.

### SAILED.

Sanet, Turpie, for Liverpool, goods.  
Tuttoo, Rofs, for Grenada, do.  
Misty, Muro, for Montrose, do.  
Maria, Jamieson, for Glasgow, do.

## LONDON.

### ENTERED INWARDS.

Berwick and Leith—London and Berwick Packet, Jeremiah Ward.  
Leith—Lizard, Jas. Roffel.

### FEBRUARY 15.

Aberdeen—John, Alex. Nicol.  
Perth and Dundee—Active, George White.  
Berwick and Leith—Kello Packet, James Watson.

### CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Leith—Coldstream Packet, Francis Ord.  
Berwick—James, William Criton.  
Leith—Zephyr, David Weatherly.  
Ditto—London Packet, John Ramsay.

## VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION.

The LORD PROVOST takes this public opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of a Guinea, which came to his hand inclosed in the following card from a Lady.

LADY sends Provost Elder the inclosed Guinea, which she begs the favour of the Provost to pay at Merchants Hall, as her donation for the defence of the country. She is sorry the donation is so small; but it is equal to what she has to give, and she can say it is given heartily. Were she of a different sex, she would freely give her personal service in so good a cause, the defence of her King and Country.  
By Montrose, Feb. 13. 1798.

## COUNTY OF ELGIN.

SIR ARCHIBALD DUNBAR of Northfield, Convener of the County, hereby requests a meeting of the Heritors, and respectable Farmers of the county, within the Court-house of Elgin, on Wednesday the 28th inst. to take into consideration the present alarming state of the corn markets, and what steps may be necessary to be used in concert with other corn counties, to apply to Government for a continuation of the Distilleries on a more liberal footing than they have been for sometime past.—As it is of the utmost consequence to the county, he relies on a full meeting.  
Elgin, February 16. 1798.

## ADMIRAL LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN.

MARSHALL and SONS, High Street, respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received by the Royal Charlotte, a supply of PORTRAITS of his Lordship, by the celebrated Mr TASSIE of London, of various sizes, the largest at 21s.—the next at 15s.—and the smallest at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each. Some of the smallest size are elegantly set in gold Lockets.

They have a very considerable assortment of TELESCOPES, by Ramsden, whose excellence is well known, at 11. 11s. 6d.—21. 2s. 3d.—35. 1s. 5s.—7l. 17s. 6d.—and 11l. 6s. OPERA GLASSES at various prices. MICROSCOPES from 5s. to 6l. 6s. Also a very complete assortment of Concave and Convex SPECULUMS in Silver, Tortoise Shell, and Steel Frames—Reading, Bonaire, and Claude Lorraine Glasses—Concave and Convex Mirrors—Camera Obscura—Magic Lanterns—Celestial and Terrestrial Globes—Mathematical Instruments in Cases—Surveying Chains—with a very extensive variety of London, Birmingham, and Sheffield Wares, by makers of the first reputation.

M. and S. have added to their usual assortment, very elegant Silver Tea Sets—Table, Dessert, Tea, Gravy, and Tureen Spoons—Four Prong'd Forks—Wine Funnels—Fishing Knives—and other silver articles manufactured by the most eminent workmen in London.

## WESTMINSTER SCHOLARS.

SATURDAY next, the 24th current, being the Anniversary Meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, it is requested that such Noblemen and Gentlemen as reside in and about Edinburgh will meet at FORTUNE'S TONTINE TAVERN, in St. Andrew's Street, for the purpose of offering their good wishes to their brother school-fellows assembled that day in London.  
Dinner on the Table half past Four o'clock.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders, Justices of Peace, Clothiers, Millers of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Kincardine, held at Stonehaven the 18th day of February 1798, in consequence of an Advertisement from their Convener, as the request of a number of the Farmers of this County, to take into their consideration the present low price, and small total flagration, of the sale of grain.

## PASSENT.

Sir David Ogilvie of Barras, Bart.  
Alexander Burnet, Esq. of Sathchan, Sheriff Depute of the County.  
Robert William Duff, Esq. of Fetteresso, Convener of the County.

George Robertson Scott, Esq. of Benholm.  
Patrick Orr, Esq. of Bridgeton.  
Joseph Straton, of Kirkcaldy.  
Charles Scott, Esq. of Criggle.  
George Silver, Esq. of Netherby.  
James Strachan, Esq. Sheriff Substitute of this County.  
Andrew Mackay, Esq. of Newtounhill.  
Alexander Maton, Esq. of Mafonhall.  
William Nicol, Esq. of Findon.  
Rev. Mr Patrick Stewart of Hiltun.  
James Wood, Esq. of Monduff.

And the said Alexander Burnet, Esq. having been called to the Chair,

The Meeting, in the first place, thought it proper to express their full approbation of the measures adopted on this occasion by the farmers, whom they well know to be a most industrious and respectable body of men, attached to the government and constitution of the kingdom, as they have shewn both by their private behaviour, and repeated offers of public service and support, whenever they shall be called upon. The Meeting were also perfectly convinced, that their present complaints do not arise from any sinister view of creating disturbance and discontent, but from well founded apprehensions of being unable to pay their servants wages, landlords rents, and other just debts, and of being reduced to bankruptcy, from no fault or failure on their part, but because the grain, the principal produce of their farms, does lie as a dead load on their hands, for which they can find no market.

The Meeting, in the next place, having considered the subject on which account they were called together, and having attentively examined all the information which was laid before them, or which they could procure, the following Resolutions were moved by the Chairman, and unanimously adopted.

1<sup>st</sup>, That at present there is very little sale for grain of any kind, but particularly for barley or bear, and that the prices offered to the farmers are (taking into consideration the high rate of servants wages and of the necessary articles of life) totally inadequate to afford a subsistence to the farmers, and a rent to the heritors.

2<sup>nd</sup>, That in this county barley or bear is the principal grain, on the sale of which the farmer depends for raising money to pay his rent, and other necessary expenses; and that it always must of necessity constitute a very great proportion of his crop, while he pays any attention to the improvement of his farm, and to a good system of husbandry; That being very little sold as food or *break-corn*, it cannot be consumed unless manufactured into beer or spirits; and the Meeting take this opportunity of expressing their great desire to promote the consumption of beer, and their satisfaction at hearing, that Government intend, for that laudable purpose, to give greater encouragement to breweries, and to take off the impost laws, which have hitherto tended to prevent the extension of that trade. At the same time, the Meeting do not mean by this to intimate that the inhabitants of this county are addicted to the immoderate use of spirits; they are, on the contrary, happy to give this public testimony of their general and well-established character of temperance and sobriety; but, the quantity of barley raised in the county being far greater than could ever be consumed by the inhabitants in beer, and the quality not being proper at all times for malting, from late harvests and bad seasons, it is obvious, that without whitley distilleries our barley cannot be disposed of; and it therefore comes to be a matter of the utmost importance to the proprietors and possessors of land, that distilleries should be kept up, on such a footing, as, while they afford a large revenue to Government, yet that the tax laid on them should be sufficiently moderate, to enable the distiller to carry on his trade with vigour and profit, and to undersell the smuggler completely.

3<sup>rd</sup>, That when the Distilleries flourished, the Farmer found a ready sale for his barley, the price of land and rents rose, and the improvement of the country was carried on with a rapidity unknown before; whereas in any other country of Europe, but that at present, both owing to the great fluctuation in the Distillery laws, and from other causes, which has unfortunately gone forth, as an intemperance in Ministry to lay too heavy a tax on the Distilleries as may amount to a prohibition, the Distilleries are already in part closed; the sale of barley is entirely at a stand; the smugglers, availing themselves of the high price of whitley, are pouring into the country a quantity of smuggled spirits; and it is an undoubted fact, that smuggled gin is selling on the coast of this and the neighbouring counties, at a cheaper rate than home made whitley, to the great detriment of the revenue, and loss to the country. That from the experience of what is already felt, the Meeting can easily foresee, that in case the Ministry shall persist in carrying their supposed intention into execution, the consequences which must follow, will be a very severe and certain loss to the Landholders and Farmers, and a strong and fatal check to agriculture.

4<sup>th</sup>, That the flagration in the sale of grain, and the very low prices of that commodity, may in part be attributed to the system of corn regulations which of late have been adopted by Government.—Our forefathers were supposed to have acted wisely in granting a bounty on the exportation of corn. A contrary system of late has been followed, of withdrawing the bounty on the exportation of our grain, and of granting a bounty on the importation of foreign grain, while the granaries of our Farmers at home were full; a system which must inevitably ruin the agriculture of this country; and the Meeting are therefore decidedly of opinion, that an alteration in this respect is absolutely necessary, and that we ought, as formerly, to be allowed to export with a bounty.

5<sup>th</sup>, That, from every information the Meeting have been able to procure, they are of opinion, that the best method of laying a tax on whitley distilleries, the cheapest to Government, and the least inconvenient and least vexatious to the manufacturer, is by a license on the contents of the stills, and not by survey; and at the same time, as the Meeting are fully convinced of the great advantage arising to the country from a number of small stills dispersed in different parts, they hope that Government will be able to adopt such measures as will prevent a monopoly by the great distilleries, and allow the smaller ones to share in the trade.

6<sup>th</sup>, That these Resolutions be transmitted to the Member for the county, and that he be requested to use every endeavour in Parliament that the Distilleries may again be set on such a footing as to render them advantageous to the public revenue, and useful to the agriculture of the country, and to procure an alteration in the present system of committing to other hands than those of Parliament the power of dispensing at pleasure with the Corn Laws, in so far as regards the importation and exportation of corn; and, in general, to get such regulations adopted, and laws enacted as may relieve the farmers from their present distress.

The Meeting further declare their willingness and intention to correspond on this subject with the other counties of Scotland, and to join them in a petition to Parliament, to pass such laws as may promote the ends here proposed; and for this purpose they appoint Sir David Ogilvie, Mr Sheriff Burnet, Mr Duff of Fetteresso, Mr Robertson Scott, Mr Silver, Mr Orr of Bridgeton, and any other heritors of the county who may choose to attend, a Committee (any three being a quorum, and Mr Burnet Convener) to watch over the progress of the business, to correspond with the Committees of the other counties, and to call another Meeting of the Heritors, &c. when necessary, in order to draw up a petition, to be laid before Parliament; and, in the mean time, they appoint copies of the foregoing Resolutions to be transmitted to the Members in Parliament for the adjoining counties of Aberdeen, Angus, and Banff, and districts of Burghs.

The thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to Mr Burnet for his very proper conduct in the Chair, and the great attention he had bestowed on the object of the Meeting. And the foregoing resolutions were appointed to be inserted in the Caledonian Mercury, Edinburgh Evening Courant, Edinburgh Advertiser, and Aberdeen Journal.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders, Justices of Peace, Clothiers, Millers of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Kincardine, held at Stonehaven the 18th day of February 1798, in consequence of an Advertisement from their Convener, as the request of a number of the Farmers of this County, to take into their consideration the present low price, and small total flagration, of the sale of grain.



ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF SCOTLAND  
FROM THE  
COMMITTEE FOR CONDUCTING THE VOLUNTARY  
CONTRIBUTION FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE  
COUNTRY.

FROM the moment in which the French Directory broke off the late Negotiation, on grounds equally unreasonable in themselves, and arrogant and insulting in the form in which they were stated, it was obvious that they had determined against any Peace with Great Britain; and that they had resolved to strain every nerve, and to use every desperate means which their unbounded arbitrary power over their own country affords for the ruin and destruction of ours. But they have not left this design to be gathered from inference or supposition; they have now declared, by solemn addresses and proclamations, that the only object left to be accomplished by the arms of France is the Conquest of Great Britain; they have opened a Loan on the security of its spoils, and have set on foot a subscription for defraying the expense of a descent, which they publicly announce as an attack against the property, the laws, and the constitution of Britain.

In this critical situation, it is obviously the interest as well as the duty of every British subject, to make the most resolute and strenuous exertion in defence of himself, his family, and his country. We do not now contend, as has in former times been the case, for distant conquests; for settlements advantageous to trade; for harbours commodious to navigation: We are now to struggle for our existence as a nation, or for every thing that makes existence valuable; and to this necessity we are driven by the relentless hatred of the enemy, who neither offer nor admit any conditions, or any terms of compromise, on which the contest can be avoided.

For the defence and protection of the country the most effectual measures have been adopted, and are at present carrying into execution by government. There never was, at any period, nearly so great an armed force on shore, and never (thanks to the noble exertions of our gallant fleet) so decidedly superior, a fleet at sea; but in the prosecution of war, money is as necessary as men; and those fleets and armies which fight in our defence must be paid and provided for by the country they defend. Of this the enemy are abundantly sensible, and that determined ruin which they scruple not to bring on their own commerce and manufactures, to wear us out by the continuance of hostilities, which we must repel at a great and unavoidable expense.

But although the expense be considerable, the sacrifices, when justly considered, are in truth far from being very great. At this moment the nation is more flourishing, in point of agriculture, of manufactures, and of commerce, than at any former period of its history. By means which individuals will sometimes feel as hardships, Loans must be made on unfavourable terms; and to provide funds for the interest of those loans, taxes must be imposed, of which the community, or part of the community, may complain as burthensome. It is clearly very much the interest of the nation (and figures have shown it undeniably in every newspaper in the kingdom) to limit, at the present time, when interest is so high, those loans as much as possible, by an immediate advance of the capital sum required.—For this purpose, the late measure of an assessment on each person's income, as far as an estimate of that income could be formed by the best rule of judging to which Government could resort, was adopted; but, in order not to press hard upon the less opulent classes of the people, limitations and exceptions were introduced into this plan, which will probably occasion a considerable diminution of the sum it was calculated to produce. It must be obvious also, that some of the richer classes, and of those most able to afford a contribution to the exigencies of the State, cannot be affected by this mode of assessment, which could only be proportioned to a species of income or expenditure seen or capable of estimation by the Public. Of this description are men of large landed capitals, without families, or in situations which do not occasion, or lead to, an expense in living nearly adequate to their fortunes.

These and other considerations have induced Government to propose a voluntary subscription in aid of the fund to be raised by the new assessment; which will give an opportunity to those who, by the plan of that assessment, pay very small sums, or sums very inadequate to their incomes, to come forward with a voluntary contribution, at present so essential and necessary to the interest, the honour, the safety, and the political existence of the State. This measure has been justly termed a small premium of insurance, to secure the whole of our remaining property. The rich and opulent are, therefore, more particularly interested in it.

But it is not from the rich only that such contributions may be expected. Persons of every station and condition, we are confident, will readily come forward in aid of this measure, as their ability and circumstances may allow. As the danger is general, so will be the desire to contribute to repel it: and those whom the projected invasion of the enemy would plunder of the produce of their farms, of the savings of their trade, nay, from whom it would cut off the very employments by which their bread and the subsistence of their families are earned, will cheerfully part with a certain portion of that produce, or of those savings, to secure the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the remainder. Persons in the lower and more laborious situations of life, which do not admit of their present contribution in money, will have an opportunity, in case of an actual invasion, of aiding their country, not less effectually, by their personal services and labour, which the public funds will compensate, which the public gratitude will reward and honour.

It were, however, to think very inadequately of the danger which the present measure is calculated to afford the means of repelling, to consider it merely as one menacing property or a deprivation of comfort. The invasion of an enemy always carries horrors along with it infinitely beyond what those terms express. But in the invasion of such an enemy, and so implacable and determined as ours, we need not afflict the imagination to conceive the devastation, the cruelty, and the outrage which it would lay loose upon every class and description of people. If the labourer or the cottager should flatter himself, that he is safe in the lowliness of his situation, and that his poverty is his protection, he is ignorant of that misery which the hostile attacks of France have brought upon every nation which they have invaded: he knows not that it is the inevitable consequence of such invasion, that the poor man's cottage must burn in the same fire that consumes the house and the barns of his landlord and more opulent neighbours; that brutal violence awaits the wife of his bosom, and that even his innocent infants may perish by the sword or in the flames.—If it is possible to conceive any man so selfish, so inhuman as to overlook these considerations, let him recollect his own personal share of the danger; let him remember, that in every country which has submitted to the arms of France, the inhabitants, without distinction, have been dragged by tyrannical requisition into the ranks of the invading army; and that their lives, as well as liberty, are held at the will of their unfeeling conquerors.

Whether the exertions of a nation are to be proportioned to the evils she has reason to fear, or to the blessings the most with to preserve, this country may surely be expected, at the present crisis, to make those of the most strenuous and determined fort. There needs not any comparison with other countries or other governments, to perceive the many advantages which Britain enjoys as a nation, which Britons enjoy as individuals. National independence, and private liberty, the sources of public and private prosperity—perfect security to our property, and freedom to our persons—mild and salutary laws, executed and enforced with an inviolable regard to the rights and safety of individuals—the highest encouragements and rewards to honest industry, through the whole body of the people, to which every advancement in wealth, in honour, or in station, is open—these are the peculiar blessings of which this country is in possession, of which all its inhabitants partake. And shall we not exert ourselves, every one, of whatever station or condition, to retain the possession of them, to defend them against the attacks of those who would wrest them from us, and who would give in their stead, our property to requisition or pillage, our persons to imprisonment, our lives to the guillotine? Such has been the fate of countries which they pretended, according to their expression, to fraternize. What then must we expect, against whom they declared the most relentless and vindictive war; of whom they have pronounced France to be so much the determined and irreconcilable foe, as that "France and Britain cannot exist together."

But it is not of temporal possessions or worldly blessings alone, that the enemy with whom we contend would deprive the

country they subdue. They war not only with the independence of nations, the property and the safety of men, but with the worship of God! They have overturned in their own country, and would overturn in every country where their armies should be victorious, Christianity, religion, all belief of a Deity! They would strike out from the minds of men all the restraint, and all the rewards of religion! They have shut the churches against devotion, they have sealed the tomb against hope! They would tear from the bosom of affliction all the support and consolation which the sense of a God, to succour and to comfort, can, in many cases, alone bestow! They would cut off, from the various sufferings of humanity, that blessed prospect of a future state, which enables a good man patiently to endure them; which cheers the heart of poverty, which smooths the pillow of sickness, which closes the eyes of the dying in peace!

When we fully consider the importance of that measure which is to provide a defence for blessings of such deep concern, either in a temporal or religious point of view, it is confidently hoped, that, with the promotion of such a measure, no party considerations will be allowed to interfere. The present is no question of party, no contest in the rivalry of power, no struggle for the possession of place; the Country itself is at stake; and it were the extreme of folly, as well as of want of virtue, to allow political or personal animosity to prevent those exertions which are to save it from one common and general ruin. The enemy, we may know from the experience of other countries, make no distinction. They acknowledge none of that partiality in practice which sometimes, in order to blind and mislead the discontented in other countries, they hold forth in their declarations. In the efforts which they make, they involve in one common destruction every inhabitant of every rank and condition whether friend or foe. They affect to make war only against governments; but, in reality, it is against the happiness of the people. The equality they introduce is but an equality of wretchedness; the liberty they pretend to plant is only anarchy and misrule; a state not so much exempted from the restraints, as deprived of all the protection and comforts of law and government.

It has been an objection made to the present measure, even by some who heartily approve of the general principle of contributing voluntarily aid towards the exigencies of the state in this crisis of national danger, that such party and private considerations as we have mentioned, may induce a certain portion of the people to withhold their contributions; so that the measure now proposed will become in fact a tax on those alone with whom such motives have no place, leaving exempt others of a different description. But what motives can there exist that should prevent any man from now coming forward in defence of the country to which all belong, or those blessings which all enjoy, and to avert the evils which impend over all, from the attempt of an ambitious, insatiate, and implacable foe! We believe there are few, very few indeed, so lost to the sense of their own interest and honour, as well as the interest and honour of their country, as to hold back from this measure on any grounds of party or political resentment. But if, unfortunately, there are more persons of this description than a good or wise man can believe to exist, that circumstance only doubles and enhances our obligation to supply the shameful deficiency which such a desertion of their own and their country's cause would occasion. If we fail in this important contest, of what value is that property which we thus aiggardly withhold? If we prevail in the glorious struggle, what man will say that we have bought our blessings at too dear a price?

It is to be remembered, that the sacrifices, if they can be called such, for which we plead, are only of a temporary nature. The enemy stand as much in need of peace as ourselves; but they make a desperate effort with the hopes of intimidating those whom they have in vain attempted to subdue, of damping the exertions of which they know the power. By a strenuous application of our public and private resources at this moment, we have every reason to hope for a peace at no very distant period; a peace which, if we have courage and virtue to maintain a position that may procure it on just and honourable terms, will, in all probability, place this country in a situation of unexampled prosperity; a prosperity which, as far as human things may aspire to permanency, bids fair to be permanent, because of a nature which other countries have no grounds either to envy or to fear. The aggrandizement of an ambitious and conquering power, such as France, is built on the ruins of other nations; the prosperity of Britain, founded on her commerce, her arts, and her manufactures, courts for these ends, and therefore necessarily promotes the general prosperity and happiness of Europe.

In the above plain and short exposition, this matter is stated on the ground of mere interest and expediency. But, if it shall be allowed to appeal to British feeling and British honour, what powerful incitements do not they hold forth to the adoption of this measure? Will the people of Scotland, a nation ever distinguished for the vigour and energy with which they have struggled for their independence, and resisted every attempt to enslave their country; will they bear to have it supposed, that, like Holland, Sardinia, and Genoa, Great Britain shall submit to bow the knee to France; to put on tamely the shackles of chafes to impose; to harter, like less happy states, our Laws, our Constitution, our Liberties, our Religion, for the arbitrary oppression, the systematic tyranny, the sanguinary and destructive anarchy, the profligate and hopeless atheism, which in every country that they have either subdued or fraternized, which, even in the bosom of their own country, the rulers of France have encouraged or established? Will they endure the supposition, that Britons could meekly grudge a pittance of that wealth which the blessings of a happy Government and Constitution have diffused among them, in order to preserve those blessings, to secure the independence and freedom of their country, to maintain the happiness, the virtue, and the religion of Mankind.

Signed, by appointment of the Committee,  
BUCCLEUCH,  
Lord Lieutenant of Mid Lothian.  
T. ELDER,  
Lord Provost and Lieutenant of the City of Edinburgh.

SALE OF SUPERIORITY  
IN THE SHIRE OF Ayr.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th of March next, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,  
THE SUPERIORITY of the Five Merk Land of old extent of Aiket Wallace, otherwise Nether Aiket, lying within the parish of Dunlop, and shire of Ayr.  
This Superiority affords a freehold qualification in the county, the old extent being instructed by a retour in 1648, and the purchaser will have the benefit of an assignment to an open charter from the Prince.

The annual feu-duty payable by the vassal amount to 23l. 13s. 4d. Scots. The lands are worth about 260l. Sterling yearly rent. Several parcels of them have been lately sold, but the fee being at present full, the purchasers have not yet entered with the superior.

For further particulars apply to David Balfour, W. S. who has power to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

VILLA IN WIGTONSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon the 24th day of February next, at one o'clock afternoon,  
THE MANSION-HOUSE, GARDENS, AND OFFICES of BALKAIL, with about Thirty two Acres of Ground.  
This is one of the neatest and most pleasant places in the county of Wigton. It lies hard by the village of Glenclue which is a post town, and upon the Great Road from London to Ireland by Port Patrick, is within half a mile of the sea, to which it has a fine opening, and as the surrounding country abounds with game, and the House and Offices being in complete repair, it would make a very desirable Hunting Seat.

There is some quantity of fine old Wood upon the property. Also, a SUBSET of a LARGE FARM, which has 64 years lease at Whitunday 1798, when an advance of rent will be got, and the remainder is under lease for two years, at 200l. per ann. This Farm there is an Extensive Vine Plantation, which will be very valuable in a few years, and which the tenant has liberty of cutting. A Sublease of these Farms will either be sold along with the Villa, or separately, as purchasers incline. The title-deeds, articles of roup, and a plan of the property, lie in the hands of Robert Cathcart, W. S. who is empowered to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

HOUSES AND GROUNDS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE FRITH OF FORTH TO BE LET.

To be Let for such a term of years as shall be agreed on, either altogether, or separately in the lots or parcels mentioned:

1. THE MANSION-HOUSE, Garden, and Pigeon-house of ABDEEN, in the parish of Kinghorn and county of Fife, either with or without Seven Acres of Arable and Five Acres of Meadow Ground, adjacent thereto; as also a Barn, a Stable, an Hay Loft, and a Byre.  
The mansion-house, which commands the most beautiful and extensive views of the Frith of Forth and the coasts of Lothian and Fife, consists of three stories, and a garret story, containing on the first, a dining-room, a parlour, a servants room, and a kitchen; on the second, a drawing-room, four bed-chambers, and two closets; and on the third, three bed-chambers, and four closets; and in the under story of a wing attached thereto, there are a Washing-house, a Milk-house, a Cellar, a Hen-house, a Coal-house, &c.

The garden contains about an acre of ground, of the most excellent soil, is well fenced with stone walls, and stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds and qualities.

2d. About 45 acres of the Lands of ABDEEN, partly Arable and partly Meadow, presently occupied by Mr. Spears and others; together with a DWELLING-HOUSE, containing four apartments, a Barn, a Grain Loft, a Barn Yard, a Stable, an Hay Loft, and three Byres.

3d. Those HOUSES near the CHURCH of KINGHORN, which were formerly occupied as a Distillery, but which might, at a small expense, be fitted up for carrying on any other manufacture; together with the Malt Barns, Granaries, &c. thereunto belonging.

The entry to the mansion-house, garden, pigeon-house, and part of the meadow ground, to be at Whitunday, and to the arable grounds and the rest of the meadow or pasture ground at Martinmas next.

Those who may be inclined to enter into leases of the whole or any part of the premises, are requested to give in their proposals to Mrs. Sibbald, at Abden, by Kinghorn, or George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 26th day of February current, within John's Coffeehouse, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE consisting of two storeys and garrets, possessed by Mr. Johnston, teacher, with the back and fore ground, and offices thereto belonging, all within itself, lying in the Back Row, part of Nisbols Park, opposite to Richmond Place.

As also, several Small Houses adjoining to the above property, with a large area behind, and a wright's shop thereon.

This property, measuring in front about 124 feet, is a most eligible situation for building on, or for erecting any kind of manufactory, as it is within five minutes walk from the Tron Church, and has an easy access for any kind of carriages. The back area of lot ad would answer remarkable well for coach-houses and stables. If purchasers incline, both lots will be put up together.

The feu-duty for the whole property is trifling; and for the encouragement of intending purchasers, if sold in one lot, the uplet-price will be 525l.—a sum offered and refused many years ago.

Also, a SUB FEU-DUTY of 11. 18. 8d. payable forth of considerable property adjoining to the foreland.—To be set up at twenty-one years purchase.

For further particulars, apply to Hamilton Bell, writer to the signet, in whose hands will be seen the title-deeds, articles of sale, and plan of the ground.

ROUP OF CUT WOOD IN MID LOTHIAN.

There is to be Sold by public roup, at Crichton, about ten miles south from Edinburgh by the Dalkeith road, upon Thursday the 1st day of March next, and the following days,

A LARGE Assortment of EXCELLENT TIMBER already cut down, consisting of Ash, Elm, Beech, Plane, Lime, &c. and for accommodation of purchasers, will be exposed in great variety of lots, and credit will be given.

The greater part of this wood being of the very best quality, and remarkably full grown, is peculiarly adapted for the purposes of upholsterers, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, and cartwrights.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock each day. William Rankine, park keeper at Crichton, will show the wood.

GRASS PARKS IN FIFE TO BE LET,

AND WOOD TO BE SOLD.

To be LET by public roup, upon Monday the 26th of February, THE GRASS PARKS of TORRIE, in the parish of Torryburn, for pasture.

Also to be Let by roup, upon Wednesday the 28th of February, THE GRASS PARKS of LUNDIN, in the parish of Largo, for pasture.

And to be SOLD at Lundin, by roup, upon Thursday the 1st of March,

A quantity of GROWING TIMBER, consisting of Oak, Ash, Elm, Beech, and Plane, the thinning of the old plantations, very fit for machinery and country purposes.  
The roups to begin upon the grounds each day at eleven o'clock noon.

SHEEP FARMS IN LANARKSHIRE.

To be LET for eight years from Whitunday next, 1798,

THE following extensive and well known STORE FARMS upon the Barony of Hopetoun or Leadhills, within the parish of Crawford.

I. WATERHEAD, (after deduction of houses and yards at Leadhills) and NORTH SHORTCLOUGH, (after acres deduction of Plantation at Thiel-blackhills) 3246 whereof about 24 acres meadow.

II. SMITHWOOD, CULM, and WATER-MEETINGS, 2563 whereof 46 acres arable and meadow, and 42 acres of holms.

III. GLENUGAR, PEDDAN, and NETHER FINGLAND, 2724 whereof above 49 acres arable and meadow, and 22 acres of holms.

IV. GLENKEITH, 1018 whereof nearly one 150 acres arable, meadow, and holms.

V. LEDBURN, being one fourth part of South Shortcough, 613 whereof 12 acres meadow.

Offers for the above farms may be given in between and the tenth day of March next, to Mr. William Stewart, Hillside by Lockerby; Mr. Keith, accomprant, Edinburgh, or Messrs. Dundas and Robertson, clerks to the signet.

LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of March 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BALMORALL, situated in the beautiful country of Strathdee, and parishes of Craigmyle, on the south bank of the Dee, about nine miles below the Castle of Braemar, on the great military road leading from Perth to Fort George.—The woods are extensive and valuable. They consist of fir, birch, alder, rowan, hazel, and poplar, are all natural, and a very considerable part full grown, ready for market.—The mansion-house is commodious and substantial, with suitable offices, and two gardens, and the woods and very extensive muirs abound with red and roe deer, black game, grouse, tarmigans, hares, both brown and white, and partridges. The Dee affords plenty of salmon and trout, and the Gaulder, which runs through the property, is one of the best trouting streams in the country. There is an excellent lime-stone quarry on the estate, with plenty of peat and other fuel for burning the lime, and for the accommodation of the proprietor and tenants, which is a material advantage, as the arable land may be said to be in a state of nature, although it possesses the means of improvement within itself.—The present fee rent is 1611. 9s. 4d. 9-12ths, but most of the farms are out of lease, and the tenants will give a considerable rise upon a renewal of the leases. The ling of feu-duty, and the teinds are valued and exhausted. The tenants pay cess over and above their rent, and deliver 550 loads of peats annually.

For further information/application may be made to Hugh Bremner, accomprant in Edinburgh, or Mr. Peter Farquhar, advocate in Aberdeen.

TO CREDITORS.

A General Meeting of the Creditors of JOHN DICK AND COMPANY, Grocers in Edinburgh, and ANDER DICKIE there, called by public advertisement, held in John's Coffeehouse, on the 14th inst. for the special purpose of finally determining what is proper to be done for the general interest, in the disposal of the funds.

The meeting ordered this public intimation to be made, and the creditors should be wound up by a trust right, which has been accordingly executed to Mr. Peter Scott, Kincaid's Clerk in Edinburgh, as trustee. Those indebted to either John Dick and Co. or Alex. Dickie, are therefore requested immediately to make payment to the trustee, who alone is authorized to receive and discharge the same, and with whom the creditors are again requested to lodge their claims, with affidavits thereon, without delay.

THE STOCK of GOODS, consisting of about 750 gallons excellent Whisky and other spirits, a pretty large assortment of Wines, London Porter, Scotch and English Ale, Cyder, Teas, Sugars, English Cheese, Butter, Hams, and a great variety of Groceries, is to be SOLD OFF, in Mr. Reid's, King's Arms Tavern in Edinburgh, on Tuesday 27th inst.

The sale to begin at 11 o'clock forenoon, and to continue every day until all is sold off. The goods to be seen by application to the trustee.

HOUSES AT PERTH TO BE SOLD BY ROUP.

By order of the Sheriff of Perthshire.  
To be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Duncan M'Dougall, winter in Perth, upon Friday the 16th day of March next, at three o'clock afternoon,

THE following SUBJECTS, which belong to Andrew Ogilvie mill wright in Perth, conveyed by him upon a disposition in security, containing powers of sale, lying at the street called Paul's Street, without the Highgate Port of Perth, viz.

Lot I. Is to consist of the NEW TENEMENT of Housie, which is the corner house of Paul's Street, and fronts the west and north, and is built on the 20th lot by a plan made out by Henry Buist, land surveyor, upon the town of Perth's minute out the grounds lately. The uplet price is to be 370l.

Lot II. Is to consist of another NEW TENEMENT on the east of the former, which fronts to the north, and is built upon part of the 11th lot, by Henry Buist's plan. The said and dunghill stance or shed, erected on this lot, and the remainder of the grounds of lot 11th, are to go along with the lot. The uplet price is to be 324l.

The entry is to be at Whitunday next, and credit will be given till 24th September next for the price, upon good security.

The articles of roup and writs, will be seen in the hands of Andrew Davidson, writer in Perth.

SLATE QUARRY OF BALCHELISH.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed on, from Whitunday 1798.

THE SLATES quarried at Balchelish, are in point of quality allowed to be inferior to none in the Highlands of Scotland.—The quarry is within a hundred yards of the sea, upon that arm thereof, called Lochlin and Lochleven, dividing the county of Argyle from that of Inverness. Ships of large dimension can place themselves close to the shore, in good anchorage ground, within a most safe harbour, where they lie in the greatest security, as well in winter as in summer; and a Quay, already half formed by nature, may be erected at a very small expense immediately below the quarry. The rock, which is of a beautiful blue slate, is inexhaustible, presenting a face of some hundred yards of an uninterrupted quarry, where it is now opened, which, owing to its situation at the base of a steep hill, can be carried to double the present extent of surface upon a natural level.

THE MAINS of LAROCK extending to some hundred Scots acres of arable and meadow land, are to be let along with the slate quarry for the accommodation of the workmen. On the mains was lately built a neat commodious dwelling-house, presently occupied by Mr. Stevenson, the blacksmith, with a sufficient standing of office-houses built with stone and lime, and the workmen's houses are in general in good order. The premises have the further advantage of being in a country abounding with lime-stone, which can be had without any other expense than the burning and the gathering of it; and if others incline, they may further be accommodated with an extensive farm, fit for the pasture of sheep and black cattle.

Few undertakings promise more advantage to mercantile adventurers, whose dealings and transactions enable them to reap the full benefit of it, by forming proper correspondence with different countries, than the present. To these it is an object worthy of attention.

For further particulars, application may be made to Captain Dugald Stewart of the Invalids, at Fort Augustus, or Coll Macdonald, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, to either of whom proposals are to be made, which, in case of not being accepted, shall be kept secret, if required.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD.

I. THE Lands of CROSSRIGG, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Hutton, presently under tack to Adam Johnston, which will expire at Whitunday 1806, at a rent of 280l. besides public burdens. There is a commodious dwelling house and offices on the farm, which is mostly inclosed and subdivided; and as the tenant is bound to leave the fences in proper repair, and to manage the farm so as to leave it in a high state of cultivation, a great rise of rent may be expected. The lands hold of the Crown, and extend to an eight merk land of old extent. They consist of above 400 English acres.

II. EARNSLAW, GREYSTONE RIGG, and NUNLANDS, with the teinds, lying in the parish of Eccles, presently under tack to James Smith, which will expire at Whitunday 1818, at a rent of 253l. The house and offices are most substantial and commodious, and the farm is all inclosed, and properly subdivided. The fences are in the best condition, and the tenant bound to leave them so. He is also bound to a regular rotation of cropping, and the farm at the end of the lease must be in excellent order, a great rise of rent may therefore be expected. The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification. They consist of about 230 English acres.

III. BERRYHAUGH and BERRYBANK, lying contiguous in the parish of Coldingham, with the teinds. The former presently under tack, which will expire at Whitunday 1804, at a rent of 60l. The houses are not good, but from its vicinity to Berryhaugh new ones will not be necessary. The Land is very good, but not yet improved.  
Berryhaugh is presently under lease to Thomas and James Murray, which will expire at Whitunday 1811, at a rent of 180l. The houses are mostly new. The farm is partly inclosed, and the tenant is bound to keep and leave the fences in good repair. These Lands hold partly of the Crown and partly of a subject superior. These two farms may be sold together or separately.

The tenants will show the Lands, and further particulars may be learned, by applying to David Thomson, W. S. No. 24, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP.

Within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on the 20th of March 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of SMITHYHILL, lying in the parish of Strickathro, and county of Forfar, within three miles of the town of Brechin, bounded on the south by the water of Cruick, and on the north by the West Water.

These lands consist of about 102 acres arable, of an excellent quality, and in a high state of cultivation, about eight acres of good pasture on the banks of the above waters, and there will be sold along with them, about 200 acres of improvable muir, of the adjoining lands of Muirtown.

The rent of the arable land and pasture, exclusive of the muir, is only 168l. but as the present tenant lately paid a considerable premium for an assignment to the lease, he fits at a rent of about 220l. and a full further addition may be depended on at the expiry of the lease, which expires in 1809.

The teinds are valued and nearly exhausted, and including these the public burdens do not exceed 71l. sterling. The lands are to be held of Mr. Turnbull of Muirtown, for a trifling feu-duty.

A considerable part of the price may remain for some time in the purchaser's hands, on proper security.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. Turnbull, at Muirtown, by Brechin, who will show the lands, or to Alexander Crombie, advocate in Aberdeen, or John Morrison, writer to the signet.